

A NEW ENICOCEPHALUS FROM PUERTO RICO

(HEMIPTERA, ENICOCEPHALIDAE)

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The following new species, *Enicocephalus usingeri*, is described from three specimens collected in light traps at El Yunque National Forest, Puerto Rico, at an elevation of approximately 2000 feet. The holotype has been deposited in the United States National Museum. One paratype is in the collection of Dr. Robert L. Usinger and the other in the author's collection. The author is greatly indebted to Drs. Robert L. Usinger and Reece I. Sailer for their helpful suggestions during the preparation of this paper.

***Enicocephalus usingeri*, new species**

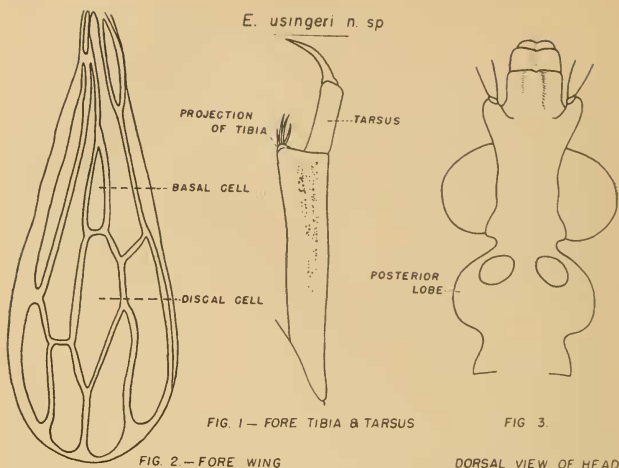
Male.—Posterior lobe of head, pronotum, and scutellum, almost shining, finely pilose. The following parts orange red: Posterior lobe of head, ocelli, pronotum, scutellum, corium anteriorly as far as the tip of the scutellum, the underside with the exception of the abdomen which is slightly infusate. The following parts blackish: Anterior lobe of head, eyes, antenna with the exception of the terminal segment, corium. Femora infusate; tibia darker. Apical three-fourths of terminal segment of antenna, and terminal segment of rostrum infusate. Wings dark fuscous.

Head subequal to pronotum; anterior lobe twice as long as posterior lobe, subglobose, wider than long (3:2), elevated above anterior lobe; narrower than the head across the eyes (3:4). Eyes very strongly projecting (Fig. 1). Interocular space slightly narrower than width of eye. Cephalic constriction behind the eyes. Ocelli large, crystalline, distance between them equal to width of ocellus, located anteriorly. Antenna slender, pilose, long, slightly shorter than head and pronotum combined; length of segments as follows: I-1.6, II-3.4, III-4.5 IV-3.2.

Pronotum narrower across posterior lobe than long; middle lobe, on the median line, over twice as long and one-half wider than the anterior lobe, longitudinally sulcate, the sulcus terminating posteriorly in a rather deep pit close to the middle of the segment; posterior lobe, on the median line, narrower than middle lobe, about one-half wider; disk in the middle with a very slight longitudinal carina; posterior margin deeply, angularly emarginate. Scutellum wider than long, angularly blunt at tip, elevated, apex calloused, margins depressed.

Hemelytra dull, covering the abdomen. Discal cell of corium elongate, closed apically (Fig. 2). Basal cell present. Veins elevated, with a row of hairs along either side of vein.

Fore coxa open behind. Fore trochanters not produced as spines. Anterior femur slightly incrassate, over four times as long as its greatest width. Fore tibia slender (Fig. 3), with numerous long hairs pointed apically, narrowed basally, gradually expanded towards apex and there nar-



rower than femur at middle; tibia produced at inner apex, bearing one very short projection with three or four spines at tip, these spines much longer than the projection. Fore tarsi long, bearing a single curved, long spine. Intermediate and hind tarsi with two claws longer than the width of tarsi at middle.

Holotype. Male, collected by the author at El Yunque National Forest, November 27, 1943. Deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum, Type Number 58661.

Paratypes. Males. One collected at the same locality, dated November 28, 1943, by the author, deposited in Dr. Robert L. Usinger's collection. The other collected by Dr. Harry D. Pratt in the same locality, dated May-June 1945, deposited in the author's collection.

Remarks. *Enicocephalus usingeri*, n. sp., is closely related to *E. semirufus* Barber and to *E. cubanus* Bruner. The eyes of *E. usingeri* are very large, along the inner side subequal in length to the posterior lobe of the head, while in *semirufus* these are but half as long. The female of *semirufus* has still smaller eyes. The middle lobe of the pronotum of *usingeri* is orange red while in *semirufus* this is blackish. *Enicocephalus cubanus* is predominantly carmine red with the exception of the eyes, hemielytra, and rostrum which are deep fuscous. These differences in coloration suffice to separate *cubanus* from *usingeri*.